Title 33
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Part XI. Underground Storage Tanks

Chapter 1. Program Applicability and Definitions

§103. Definitions

A. For all purposes of these rules and regulations, the terms defined in this Section shall have the following meanings, unless specifically defined otherwise in LAC 33:XI.1105 or 1303.

* * *

Install or *Installation*—the process of placing a UST system in the ground and preparing it to be put into service.

* * *

Pipe or *Piping*—a hollow cylinder or tubular conduit that is constructed of non-earthen materials and that routinely contains and conveys regulated substances from a UST to a dispenser or other end-use equipment. Such piping includes any elbows, couplings, unions, valves, or other in-line fixtures that contain and convey regulated substances from the UST to the dispenser. This definition does not include vent, vapor recovery, or fill lines.

* * *

Replace or *Replacement*—to remove an existing UST and install a new UST in substantially the same location as the removed tank, or to remove and replace 25 percent or more of piping associated with a single UST.

* * *

Secondary Containment—a containment system that utilizes an outer or secondary container or impervious liner designed to prevent releases of regulated substances from the primary container from reaching the surrounding environment for a time sufficient to allow for detection and control of the released product. Such systems include, but are not limited to, double-wall tanks and piping, jacketed tanks and piping that have an interstitial space that allows for interstitial monitoring, and any other such system approved by the department prior to installation.

* * *

Under-Dispenser Containment—a containment system beneath a dispenser designed to prevent releases of regulated substances from the dispenser or contained piping from reaching the surrounding environment for a time sufficient to allow for detection and control of the released product. Such containment must be liquid-tight on its sides, bottom, and at any penetrations, and must allow for visual inspection and access to the components in the containment system or be regularly monitored.

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AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Underground Storage Tank Division, LR 16:614 (July 1990), amended LR 17:658 (July 1991), LR 18:727 (July 1992), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2558 (November 2000), LR 27:520 (April 2001), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 31:1065

(May 2005), LR 31:1577 (July 2005), repromulgated LR 31:2002 (August 2005), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:**.

Chapter 3. Registration Requirements, Standards, and Fee Schedule

§301. Registration Requirements

A. – B.1. …

a. tank and piping installation in accordance with LAC 33:XI.303.~~B.4~~D.6, including secondary containment of new and replacement tanks and/or piping, under-dispenser containment, and submersible pump containment;

b. cathodic protection of steel tanks and piping in accordance with LAC 33:XI.303.~~B~~D.1-2;

c. – d. …

2. All owners of new UST systems must ensure that the installer certifies on the registration form that the methods used to install the tanks and piping comply with the requirements of LAC 33:XI.303.~~B.4.a~~D.6.a. Beginning January 20, 1992, registration forms shall include the name and department-issued certificate number of the individual exercising supervisory control over *installation-critical junctures* (as defined in LAC 33:XI.1303) of a UST system.

C. – C.4. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

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§303. Standards for UST Systems

A. …

B. ~~Standards for New UST Systems~~New UST Systems Near Active or Abandoned Water Wells. In order to prevent releases due to structural failure, corrosion, or spills and overfills for as long as the UST system is used to store regulated substances, all ~~owners and operators of new UST systems~~new UST systems installed within 50 feet of an active or abandoned water well must meet the requirements of LAC 33:XI.703.C.2.~~this Subsection. No portion of a new UST system shall be installed within 50 feet of an active or abandoned water well unless the entire system meets the requirements of LAC 33:XI.703.C.2.~~

C. Standards for UST Systems Installed After December 20, 2008. In order to prevent releases due to structural failure, corrosion, or spills and overfills for as long as the UST system is used to store regulated substances, all UST systems installed after December 20, 2008, located more than 50 feet from an active or abandoned water well shall have secondary containment in accordance with Subsection D of this Section.

1. If a single-walled UST is placed in the ground at the location where it is to be put into service prior to December 20, 2008, the UST owner is allowed 90 days (until March

20, 2009) to complete the UST system installation without having to comply with the secondary containment requirements in Subsection D of this Section.

2. The department may grant an extension to these dates only in the event that the UST or UST system installation is delayed due to adverse weather conditions or other unforeseen, unavoidable circumstances. A written contract alone does not qualify as an unforeseen, unavoidable circumstance. In order to obtain an extension, the UST owner must submit a written request to the Office of Environmental Assessment, describing the circumstances that have caused the installation delay.

D. All new UST systems shall comply with the following standards.

1. Tanks. Each tank must be properly designed and constructed, and any portion underground that routinely contains product must be protected from corrosion in accordance with Subsection A of this Section and as described below:

a. the tank is constructed of fiberglass-reinforced plastic; or

b. the tank is constructed of metal and cathodically protected in the following manner:

i. the tank is coated with a suitable dielectric material;

ii. field-installed cathodic protection systems are designed by a corrosion expert;

iii. impressed current systems are designed to allow determination of current operating status as required in LAC 33:XI.503.A.3; and

iv. cathodic protection systems are operated and maintained in accordance with LAC 33:XI.503 or according to guidelines established by the department; or

c. the tank is constructed of a metal-fiberglass-reinforced-plastic composite; or

d. the tank is constructed of metal without additional corrosion protection measures, provided that:

i. the tank is installed at a site that a corrosion expert determines will not be corrosive enough to cause the tank to have a release due to corrosion during its operating life; and

ii. owners and operators maintain records that demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Clause ~~B~~D.1.d.i of this Section for the remaining life of the tank; or

e. the tank construction and corrosion protection are determined by the department to be designed to prevent the release or threatened release of any stored regulated substance in a manner that is no less protective of human health and the environment than the constructions listed in Subparagraphs ~~B~~D.1.a-d and f of this Section~~.~~; and

f. for any UST system that is installed or replaced after December 20, 2008, along with meeting the requirements of Subparagraphs D.1.a-e of this Section, the tank employs *secondary containment*, as defined in LAC 33:XI.103, as follows:

i. it is an accepted UST design as described in Subparagraphs D.1.a-e of this Section, is of double-walled or jacketed construction in accordance with Subsection A of this Section, is capable of containing a release from the inner wall of the tank, and is designed with release detection in accordance with LAC 33:XI.701.A.6.a; or

ii. it is some other secondarily-contained tank system approved by the department prior to installation.

2. Piping. Piping on new UST systems that routinely contains regulated substances and is in contact with the ground or water must be properly designed, constructed, and protected from corrosion in accordance with Subsection A of this Section and as described below:

a. the piping is constructed of fiberglass-reinforced plastic; or

b. the piping is constructed of metal and cathodically protected in the following manner:

i. the piping is coated with a suitable dielectric material;

ii. field-installed cathodic protection systems are designed by a corrosion expert;

iii. impressed current systems are designed to allow determination of current operating status as required in LAC 33:XI.503.A.3; and

iv. cathodic protection systems are operated and maintained in accordance with LAC 33:XI.503 or guidelines established by the department; or

c. the piping is constructed of metal without additional corrosion protection measures, provided that:

i. the piping is installed at a site that a corrosion expert determines is not corrosive enough to cause the piping to have a release due to corrosion during its operating life; and

ii. owners and operators maintain records that demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Clause ~~B~~D.2.c.i of this Section for the remaining life of the piping; or

d. the piping construction and corrosion protection are determined by the department to be designed to prevent the release or threatened release of any stored regulated substance in a manner that is no less protective of human health and the environment than the requirements in Subparagraphs ~~B~~D.2.a-c, e, and f of this Section.; or

e. the piping is of double-walled non-metallic flexible or semi-rigid construction;

f. if piping connected to a UST is installed or replaced after December 20, 2008, along with meeting the requirements of Subparagraphs D.2.a-e of this Section, the piping employs *secondary containment*, as defined in LAC 33:XI.103, as follows:

i. any of the accepted piping designs listed in Subparagraphs D.2.a-e of this Section shall be fabricated with double-walled or jacketed construction in accordance with Subsection A of this Section, shall be capable of containing a release from the inner wall of the piping, shall be designed with release detection in accordance with LAC 33:XI.701.B.4; or

ii. the piping system shall have some other form of secondary containment system approved by the department prior to installation; and

g. if 25 percent or more of the piping to any one UST is replaced after December 20, 2008, it shall comply with Clause D.2.f.i or ii of this Section. If a new motor fuel dispenser is installed at an existing UST facility and new piping is added to the UST system to connect the new dispenser to the existing system, then the new piping shall comply with Clause D.2.f.i or ii of this Section. Suction piping that meets the requirements of LAC 33:XI.703.D.2.b.i–v and suction piping that manifolds two or more tanks together are not required to meet the secondary containment requirements outlined in this Paragraph.

3. Spill and Overfill Prevention Equipment

a. Except as provided in Subparagraph ~~B~~D.3.b of this Section, to prevent spilling and overfilling associated with product transfer to the UST system, owners and operators must use:

i. spill prevention equipment that will prevent release of product to the environment when the transfer hose is detached from the fill pipe (for example, a spill bucket~~catchment basin~~). Spill buckets shall have liquid-tight sides and bottoms and be maintained free of regulated substances. Regulated substances spilled into any spill bucket shall be immediately removed by the UST owner and/or operator or the bulk fuel distributor. The presence of greater than one inch of regulated substances in a spill bucket is a violation of this Section and may result in issuance of an enforcement action to the UST owner and/or operator and the bulk fuel distributor, common carrier, or transporter; and

ii. overfill prevention equipment that will:

(a). automatically shut off flow into the tank when the tank is no more than 95 percent full;

(b). alert the transfer operator when the tank is no more than 90 percent full by restricting the flow into the tank or triggering a high-level alarm; or

(c). restrict flow 30 minutes prior to overfilling, or alert the operator with a high-level alarm one minute before overfilling, or automatically shut off flow into the tank so that none of the fittings on top of the tank are exposed to product because of overfilling.

b. Owners and operators are not required to use the spill and overfill prevention equipment specified in Subparagraph ~~B~~D.3.a of this Section if:

i. alternative equipment is used that the department determines is no less protective of human health and the environment than the equipment specified in Clause ~~B~~D.3.a.i or ii of this Section; or

ii. the UST system is filled by transfers of no more than 25 gallons at one time.

4. Under-Dispenser Secondary Containment. After December 20, 2008, under-dispenser containment sumps:

a. are required under the following conditions:

i. in any installation of a new dispenser at a new facility;

ii. in any installation of a new dispenser at an existing facility where new piping is added to the UST system to connect the new dispenser to the existing system;

iii. in any installation of a replacement dispenser at an existing facility where the piping that connects the dispenser to the existing piping is replaced, including replacing the metal flexible connector, riser, or other transitional components that are beneath the dispenser and the impact shear valve and that connect the dispenser to the piping. Replacing an existing dispenser where no piping and none of the piping that connects the dispenser to the existing piping are replaced does not require the addition of an under-dispenser containment sump; and

b. shall have liquid-tight sides and bottoms and be maintained free of storm water and debris. Regulated substances spilled into any under-dispenser containment sump shall be immediately removed upon discovery to the maximum extent practicable.

5. Submersible Turbine Pump (STP) Secondary Containment. After December 20, 2008, secondary containment for submersible pumps:

a. is required under the following conditions:

i. in any installation of a new STP at a new facility;

ii. in any installation of an STP (the entire STP, STP housing, and riser pipe) at an existing facility where new piping is added to the UST system to connect the new STP to the existing system;

iii. in any installation of a replacement STP (the entire STP, STP housing, and riser pipe) at an existing facility where the piping that connects the STP to the existing piping is replaced. Replacing the metal flexible connector with a single-walled flexible connector requires the addition of a containment sump. Replacing the metal flexible connector with a double-walled flexible connector does not require the addition of a containment sump as long as the newly-installed STP is secondarily contained, and replacing an existing STP where no piping is replaced does not require the addition of STP secondary containment; and

b. can consist of either a built-in secondary containment system or a STP containment sump. STP containment sumps installed after December 20, 2008, shall have liquid-tight sides and bottoms and be maintained free of storm water and debris. Regulated substances spilled into any STP containment sump shall be immediately removed upon discovery to the maximum extent practicable.

6~~4~~. Installation Procedures

a. Installation. All tanks and piping must be installed in accordance with Subsection A of this Section and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

b. Certification of Installation and Verification of Installer Certification

i. From the date of promulgation of these regulations until January 20, 1992, owners and operators must certify installations as follows. All owners and operators must ensure that one or more of the following methods of certification, testing, or inspection is used to demonstrate compliance with Subparagraph ~~B.4.a~~D.6.a of this Section by providing a certification of compliance on the UST registration form (UST-REG-02) in accordance with LAC 33:XI.301:

(a). the installer has been certified by the tank and piping manufacturers; or

(b). the installation has been inspected and certified by a ~~registered~~ professional engineer with education and experience in UST system installation; or

(c). the installation has been inspected and approved by the department; or

(d). all work listed in the manufacturer's installation checklists has been completed; or

(e). the owner and operator have complied with another method for ensuring compliance with Subparagraph ~~B.4.a~~D.6.a of this Section that is determined by the department to be no less protective of human health and the environment.

ii. Beginning January 20, 1992, all owners and operators must ensure that the individual exercising supervisory control over *installation critical-junctures* (as defined in LAC 33:XI.1303) of a UST system is certified in accordance with LAC 33:XI.Chapter 13. To demonstrate compliance with Subparagraph ~~B.4.a~~D.6.a of this Section, all owners and operators must provide a certification of compliance on the UST Registration of Technical Requirements Form (UST-REG-02) within 60 days of the introduction of any regulated substance. Forms shall be filed with the Office of Environmental Assessment.

c. Notification of Installation. The owner and operator must notify the Office of Environmental Assessment in writing at least 30 days before beginning installation of a UST system by:

i. completing the Installation, Renovation and Upgrade Notification Form (UST-ENF-04);

ii. notifying the appropriate regional office of the Office of Environmental Assessment by mail or fax seven days prior to commencing the installation and before commencing any *installation-critical juncture* (as defined in LAC 33:XI:1303);

iii. including in the notification a statement of the number of active or abandoned water wells within 50 feet of the UST system and the type of system to be installed; and

iv. including in the notification the methods to be used to comply with LAC 33:XI.Chapter 7.

~~C~~E. Upgrading Existing UST Systems to New System Standards

1. Not later than December 22, 1998, all existing UST systems must comply with one of the following sets of requirements:

a. new UST system performance standards under Subsection ~~B~~D of this Section; or

b. the upgrading requirements in Paragraphs ~~C~~E.3-6 of this Section.

2. After December 22, 1998, all existing UST systems not meeting the requirements of Paragraph ~~C~~E.1 of this Section must comply with closure requirements under LAC 33:XI.Chapter 9, including applicable requirements for corrective action under LAC 33:XI.715.

3. Tank Upgrading Requirements. Metal tanks must be upgraded in accordance with Subsection A of this Section and meet one of the following requirements.

a. Internal Lining. A tank may be upgraded by internal lining if:

i. the lining is installed in accordance with the requirements of LAC 33:XI.507; and

ii. within 10 years after lining, and every five years thereafter, the lined tank is internally inspected and found to be structurally sound with the lining still performing in accordance with original design specifications.

b. Cathodic Protection. A tank may be upgraded by cathodic protection if the cathodic protection system meets the requirements of Clauses ~~B~~D.1.b.ii, iii, and iv of this Section, and the integrity of the tank is ensured using one of the following methods.

i. The tank is internally inspected and assessed to ensure that the tank is structurally sound and free of corrosion holes before the cathodic protection system is installed.

ii. The tank has been installed for less than 10 years and is monitored monthly for releases in accordance with LAC 33:XI.701.A.4-8.

iii. The tank has been installed for less than 10 years and is assessed for corrosion holes by conducting two tightness tests that meet the requirements of LAC 33:XI.701.A.3. The first tightness test must be conducted before the cathodic protection system is installed. The second tightness test must be conducted between three and six months after the first operation of the cathodic protection system.

iv. The tank is assessed for corrosion holes by a method that is determined by the department to prevent releases in a manner that is no less protective of human health and the environment than the methods specified in Clauses ~~C~~E.3.b.i-iii of this Section.

v. All procedures used to upgrade existing UST systems by cathodic protection shall be conducted in accordance with applicable requirements of the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, or its successor agency.

c. Internal Lining Combined with Cathodic Protection. A tank may be upgraded by both internal lining and cathodic protection if:

i. the lining is installed in accordance with the requirements of LAC 33:XI.507; and

ii. the cathodic protection system meets the requirements of Clauses ~~B~~D.1.b.ii, iii, and iv of this Section.

4. Piping Upgrading Requirements. Metal piping that routinely contains regulated substances and is in contact with the ground or water must be cathodically protected and must meet the requirements of Clauses ~~B~~D.2.b.ii, iii, and iv of this Section.

5. Spill and Overfill Prevention Equipment. To prevent spilling and overfilling associated with product transfer to the UST system, all existing UST systems must comply with the requirements for spill and overfill prevention equipment for new UST systems specified in Paragraph ~~B~~D.3 of this Section.

6. Reporting Requirements

a. The owner and operator must notify the Office of Environmental Assessment in writing at least 30 days before beginning a UST system upgrade.

b. An amended registration form (UST-REG-02) must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Assessment within 30 days after the UST system is upgraded. The owner and operator must certify compliance with Subsection C of this Section on the amended registration form (UST-REG-02). Beginning January 20, 1992, the amended registration forms (UST-REG-01 and 02) shall include the name and department-issued certificate number of the individual exercising supervisory control over those steps in the upgrade that involve repair-critical junctures or installation-critical junctures (as defined in LAC 33:XI.1303) of a UST system.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

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Chapter 4. 2005 Federal Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act Mandated Requirements

§403. Delivery Prohibition of Regulated Substances to Underground Storage Tank Systems

A. – B.3. …

4. failure to protect from corrosion buried metal piping and/or components that routinely contain regulated substances in accordance with LAC 33:XI.303.~~B~~D.2 and ~~C~~E.4.

Failure to produce records, within 10 days of request by the department, showing procedures and/or practices designed to protect from corrosion buried metal piping and/or components that routinely contain regulated substances shall be considered a failure to protect from corrosion buried metal piping and/or components that routinely contain regulated substances.

C. – E. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:1867 (September 2007), amended LR 34:**.

Chapter 5. General Operating Requirements

§507. Repairs Allowed

A. – A.6. …

7. After December 20, 2008, if any piping repair or replacement impacts 25 percent or more of the UST piping in the repaired piping run, that entire piping run shall be upgraded with secondary containment and meet the requirements of LAC 33:XI.303.D.2 and 701.B.4.

B. …

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§509. Reporting and Recordkeeping

A. Reporting. Owners and operators must submit the following information to the department:

1. registration forms (UST-REG-01 and 02) for all UST systems (LAC 33:XI.301), including certification of installation and verification of installer certification for new UST systems, in accordance with LAC 33:XI.303.~~B.4.b~~D.6.b;

2. – 5. …

B. Recordkeeping. Owners and operators must maintain the following information:

1. a corrosion expert's analysis of site corrosion potential if corrosion protection equipment is not used (LAC 33:XI.303.~~B~~D.1.d and ~~B~~D.2.c);

2. – 5. …

6. documentation of the type and construction of the tank, piping, leak detection equipment, corrosion protection equipment, and spill and overfill protection equipment currently in use at the site; and

B.7. – C. …

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HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Underground Storage Tank Division, LR 16:614 (July 1990), amended LR 18:728 (July 1992), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment,

LR 31:1070 (May 2005), repromulgated by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:393 (March 2006), amended LR 34:**.

Chapter 7. Methods of Release Detection and Release Reporting, Investigation, Confirmation, and Response

§701. Methods of Release Detection

A. – A.6. …

a. For double-walled UST systems, the sampling or testing method used must be capable of detecting a release through the inner wall in any portion of the tank that routinely contains product. ~~The provisions outlined in the Steel Tank Institute's "Standard for Dual Wall Underground Storage Tanks" may be used as guidance for aspects of the design and construction of underground steel double-walled tanks.~~ Interstitial monitoring of double-walled or jacketed tanks shall be conducted either continuously by means of an automatic leak sensing device that signals to the operator the presence of any regulated substance in the interstitial space, or manually every 30 days by means of a procedure capable of detecting the presence of any regulated substance in the interstitial space.

A.6.b. – B.2. …

3. Applicable Tank Methods. Any of the methods in Paragraphs A.~~5~~4-8 of this Section may be used if they are designed to detect a release from any portion of the underground piping that routinely contains regulated substances.

4. Interstitial Monitoring. Interstitial monitoring of double-walled or jacketed piping shall be conducted either continuously by means of an automatic leak sensing device that signals to the operator the presence of any regulated substance in the interstitial space or sump, or manually every 30 days by means of a procedure capable of detecting the presence of any regulated substance in the interstitial space or sump.

a. The interstitial space or sump shall be maintained free of water, debris, or anything that could interfere with leak detection capabilities.

b. Subparagraph D.4.a of this Section does not apply to containment sumps that were installed prior to December 20, 2008, and that do not utilize interstitial monitoring as a piping release detection method.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Underground Storage Tank Division, LR 16:614 (July 1990), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 31:1072 (May 2005), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33: 2172 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

§703. Requirements for Use of Release Detection Methods

A. – B. …

1. Tanks. Tanks must be monitored at least every 30 days for releases using one of the methods listed in LAC 33:XI.701.A.4-8, except for the following.

a. UST systems that meet the performance standards in LAC 33:XI.303.~~B~~D or ~~C~~E, and the monthly inventory control requirements in LAC 33:XI.701.A.1 or 2, may use tank tightness testing (conducted in accordance with LAC 33:XI.701.A.3) at least every five years until December 22, 1998, or until 10 years after the tank is installed or upgraded ~~under~~in accordance with LAC 33:XI.303.~~C~~E.3, whichever is later.

b. UST systems that do not meet the performance standards in LAC 33:XI.303.~~B~~D or ~~C~~E may use monthly inventory controls (conducted in accordance with LAC 33:XI.701.A.1 or 2), and tank tightness testing every 12 months (conducted in accordance with LAC 33:XI.701.A.3) until December 22, 1998, when the tank must be upgraded ~~under~~in accordance with LAC 33:XI.303.~~C~~E or permanently closed ~~under~~in accordance with LAC 33:XI.905.

B.1.c. – C.2.e.iii. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Underground Storage Tank Division, LR 16:614 (July 1990), amended LR 17:658 (July 1991), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2559 (November 2000), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 31:1073 (May 2005), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:2172 (October 2007), LR 34:1400 (July 2008), LR 34:**.

Chapter 9. Out-of-Service UST Systems and Closure

§903. Temporary Closure

A. – B.3. …

C. When a UST system is temporarily closed for more than six months, owners and operators must permanently close the UST system if it does not meet either the performance standards in LAC 33:XI.303.~~B~~D for new UST systems or the upgrading requirements in LAC 33:XI.303.~~C~~E.3-6, except that the spill and overfill equipment requirements do not have to be met.

D. – E. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Underground Storage Tank Division, LR 16:614 (July 1990), amended LR 17:658 (July 1991), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 31:1074 (May 2005), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2520 (October 2005), LR 33:2173 (October 2007), LR 34 :**.